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affect the question in the least that something else may or may not share the same fate. "Every jug must stand on its own bottom." But in point of fact what other species is there of the White Mountains or Labrador which we must accept on the same grounds that we do *Uva Ursi*? Not one. True, by a process of elimination, the expert salicologist is led to believe that *S. planifolia*, Pursh, had it been as well described as *S. Uva Ursi*, would have anticipated *S. chlorophylla*, And.; but no one in the last fifty years has thought of identifying a species very obscurely described from leaves only.

Turning now to the objections urged by Professor Tuckerman, we find his argument to run like this: Hooker admits *S. Uva Ursi* doubtfully in his flora, while he enumerates *S. retusa* as belonging to our northern regions; "\* Pursh gives no character which will distinguish his *S. Uva Ursi* from *S. retusa*, therefore *S. Uva Ursi* is *S. retusa*. Now, to begin with (and it will do to end with, for that matter) *S. retusa* has never been found in America; the plant so named by Hooker being an Arctic species of very different character, belonging in fact to a group having no representative in Europe. That while Andersson was willing to accept Tuckerman's name, he placed no value upon the argument by which its imposition was in the first place maintained, is shown by the fact that he flatly and without equivocation cites *S. Uva Ursi*, Pursh, under *S. Cutleri*, and not under the species to which is referred *S. retusa*, Hook! If the reader will think out for himself all that this implies, I need not say another word.

It was a happy thought of Prof. Tuckerman's to name this willow for Manassah Cutler, and if sentiment might be allowed to shake a "wavering balance" I would gladly see it adjusted in favor of *S. Cutleri*; but the balance does not waver, it sinks heavily with the weight of facts and authorities on the side of *S. Uva Ursi*.

#### *Aphyllon fasciculatum* in Montana.

Mr. E. R. Drew's "Notes on the Botany of Humboldt County, California," which formed so interesting a feature of the June number of the BULLETIN, contained a few remarks on the ten-

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\*Silliman's Journ. XLV.—p. 36.

dency of *Aphyllon fasciculatum*, to vary in the direction of *A. uniflorum*.

In Montana three species occur, the two mentioned and *A. Ludovicianum*. The last, with *A. fasciculatum*, is abundant everywhere, but more particularly in rocky or gravelly places on high, bare hills. *A. fasciculatum* is said to occur on *Artemisia* and some other plants, but I have never been able to prove this satisfactorily to myself and the task has seemed more hopeless from the fact that I have frequently found specimens of this plant growing in soil where not even grass roots were present, and have repeatedly dug specimens up with care in order to "get at the root of the matter." I mention grass roots because the variety *luteum*, Gray, of this species is said to infest the roots of grasses. I have not yet found this variety in Montana, but no doubt it occurs here. It was first discovered in Wyoming by Dr. Parry. *A. uniflorum*, is our rarest species unless indeed it and *A. fasciculatum* so perfectly intergrade as to be indistinguishable on the border line; I have on many occasions collected forms of the latter that I could only identify by a careful comparison with eastern and western specimens of the two species. But one apparently constant feature is to be observed; it is that the only typical specimens of *A. uniflorum* here seem to grow in damp thickets or along the borders of copses. In similar situations true specimens of *A. fasciculatum* may also be found, as well as upon the open plains and dry rocky hills; but the other forms of *A. fasciculatum* are seldom found except on the hills and plains.

The typical form of the variation from the *fasciculatum* type (if I may so express it) has flowers almost as in *A. uniflorum*, perhaps a trifle longer, slightly tinged with purple, yet as clearly yellowish tinged; the stem shorter than in typical *A. fasciculatum*, but as long again as in typical *A. uniflorum* and it has three or four peduncles, (generally four) usually longer than in typical *A. fasciculatum*, but considerably shorter than in typical *A. uniflorum*. From this general type, which is as evident and as common here as the typical *A. fasciculatum*, the plant varies and merges into *A. fasciculatum* on the one hand and almost, if not quite, merges into *A. uniflorum* on the other. For the past six

years I have observed these points in this and other parts of Montana. Last autumn having occasion to cross the main range and go down as far as the Wyoming line, at the southwest, I observed the same distinct and intergrading forms all along the route.

F. W. ANDERSON.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, June 15, 1889.

### Notes from the Phillippine Islands.\*

"I made a very interesting trip a few days ago into the mountains of Megros, near the southern end. We passed over a range about 3,500 feet above the sea, and found a great change, of course, in the flora. At the height of a thousand feet we found a *Rubus*—rather like a great raspberry—edible, but not excellent in flavor. We soon after (at 1,200 feet) struck fine tree ferns. At 2,000 feet we found an East Indian pitcher plant, *perhaps* a new one. I was fortunate enough to get it in flower. Some of the larger pitchers held a pint. They continued abundant to the top of the mountains, climbing up the trees to a considerable height. After this height, (2,000 feet), ferns and mosses were in great abundance, draping the trees heavily. We also found a number of species of Begonias, one a beautiful spotted leaved one along the path, and a strong, spiny one in the narrow valleys of the streams. I afterwards found a third species near the coast. At 2,500 feet in the valleys of the streams I found a *Colias* in flower and showing tinted leaves, far from cultivation—it may be the original of our cultivated varieties. The natives called it medicinal and carried a lot of the plants with them. Large numbers of scrubby oaks grew on the crests of the ridges. The mountains were volcanic and very steep, and we had great difficulty in making our way over them. Large quantities of the finest rattans were found, but the guides said it was too far away to make collecting it profitable. The long, lash-like ends of the leaves, thickly set with recurved spines, meet us at every step, and a little lack of care brought a whole line of these hooks about our backs or faces and through our clothing. With all these inconveniences, I think a botanist would have gone half

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\*Extracts from a letter of Prof. Sture to Prof. A. A. Crozier, dated Cohn, Phillippines, March 12, 1889. Communicated by Dr. Geo. Vasey.